

J.P. Rutland

THE
AUBURN
ALUMNUS

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Future Reorganization of Athletics

Auburn and the War

Clarence Ousley's St. Louis Address

General Bullard Second in Command
in France

Alumni News

THE AUBURN ALUMNUS

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GREENSBORO AND AUBURN

The Alabama Conference has voted to discontinue the Southern University as a separate institution and to join the North Alabama Conference in the support of Birmingham College. While this change is a wise one, for one male college for the Methodist boys of Alabama is sufficient, no doubt many voted with the majority with sorrowing hearts. For many of the state's leading men an Alma Mater with all the fond recollections of college days has ceased to have a local habitation and a name. Auburn and Greensboro, founded in the same year, were rivals for the support of the Conference in 1858. The keenness of the first encounter was attested by its length and warmth. Greensboro won only to see Auburn admitted on equal terms next year. During the lean years following the war, after the state decided to accept the nation's gift of a technical college, Auburn became a state institution. Yet, as from the beginning, that keen, manly rivalry between the two colleges that can exist only between friends and co-workers in the same service has continued to the present day.

The Auburn spirit, in loyalty, in enthusiastic support of collegiate activities, has had a strong rival in the Greensboro spirit. Side by side they have been pioneers in their distinct fields; and their strong fight for the higher aims of collegiate training in Alabama has been in-

delibly impressed in the State's history and progress. The two institutions are alike in the keen sense of unity among students and alumni. The youthful spirit that arrives just after one enters college in a debating or athletic contest sleeps, if at all, only lightly in the hearts of the older men and is aroused by the slightest breeze of collegiate enthusiasm. Birmingham College is receiving a priceless heritage and, when once in a while the older S. U. men look regretfully toward the deserted halls in Greensboro once ringing with their youthful delight, she should feel how great was the loyalty that now is hers.

ALUMNI DUES

Each active member of the Auburn Alumni Association pays annual dues amounting to \$2.00. In a recent statement the Executive Committee announced that subscribers to the Alumnus may become active members by adding \$1.50 to the subscription price. This money goes into the Alumni scholarship fund which is used to help worthy boys go to college. In remitting for the Alumnus, if you wish to help this worthy cause and become an active member of the Alumni Association, add \$1.50.

Those who pay \$50.00 into the scholarship fund at one time become life members and have no more dues to pay.

WILL SOUTHERN COLLEGES FEEL THE NECESSITY OF REVISING THEIR SYSTEMS OF ATHLETICS?

Much thought is being given by the leading colleges in the United States to the possible reconstruction of athletics after the war. Some acknowledge that authorities will not have the courage to resume sports on the ante-bellum scale. Associations have dared to enforce the one-year rule and other devices for pure amateurism. What will become of "scouting," "secret practice," the old commercialism and extravagance with bill-board publicity and reporting column notoriety, the public spectacle with its hero worship, and other evils? Can we continue to make victory and championship the supreme aim? Is he a true sportsman who demands victory at the expense of adequate physical training for all students? The strenuous daily practice to which the squads are subjected, the hilarious waste of time by the rooting majority who are daily urged to the field or mass meeting in the name of college spirit, and the consequent warping of the immature freshman's conception of the true aim of college life are a rather high price to pay for victory. The resolutions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which are print-

ed in this issue are worthy of consideration. As a war measure, athletics should be broadened so as to include every student with a view of preparing each for military duty. After the war we should see that the professionalism of crack teams does not again narrow the ideals of college athletics. What most colleges now pay for athletics would maintain a faculty of sports large enough to give every student close personal supervision in athletic exercises. All colleges are sinners on this point; and if war times can force all to a cooperative readjustment of athletic systems which has never been possible before, true sportsmanship and nobler college ideals will be gainers thereby.

College alumni in the past seemed, whenever they spoke out, to demand victories. This is why an alumni paper has the daring to touch upon the question. Believing that athletics for all is not only a nobler, but an easily realizable ideal, The Alumnus hopes that Auburn will take the lead in working out a practicable system. This can be done without sacrificing victories, though necessarily their importance would be minimized, by increasing the number of athletic instructors. Seven or eight instructors giving full time to the work would direct nine hundred men in gymnasium classes or outdoor sports. If a corps of student instructors similar to the staff of student military instructors were organized, classes could be made small and could meet daily without making the cost greater than that of our present system of athletic machinery. It is entirely conceivable that such a plan would increase the number of men who would take part in the major games.

Everybody who has given thought to the matter knows that a revision of athletic aims is necessary and it is hoped colleges will seize the chance now afforded by war conditions to make the desired readjustment.

STANDING BY THE GUNS

War times are times of self questioning, times when men stop in the mad pursuit of favorite phantoms to inquire into the reasons for things. We are asking, among many questions about our colleges, "Can we improve athletic systems?" "Should we revise our curricula to meet the demands of war?" "Why should we not do the old thing in the old way?" "Is there a better service or a better way of doing it?" One question which some colleges have evaded and others have answered very differently is, "What changes should be made to meet the Nation's call for fighting men?" Some pacifist colleges which looked upon military training as good routine for elementary or preparatory schools have

gone pell mell into drilling and trench digging. Some which have seriously handicapped regular instruction in the enthusiastic push ball rush for spectacular service have now begun to wonder if it were the better part of wisdom to send college men into farm labor or into army service before they were selected by draft or were graduated. It was to be expected that colleges, like individuals, would make mistakes, some of them costly. However, the attempts by colleges to meet the Nation's varied needs, though slightly tinged with camouflage, have no doubt been truly sincere, shows that state colleges realize their obligations to meet emergencies, and met them quickly and adequately. Necessarily, colleges have increased the normal emphasis on subjects directly fitting boys for their line of war service and some have added new departments and engaged in extra-collegiate work. What has Auburn done?

A signal service was that of finding scores of Auburn men who were especially fitted for technical and other positions with the government. Several hundred young men have been sent to officers' training camps. Cooperative with the executive force of the Food Administration, organization of the farmers through increased corps of demonstration agents in order to increase the harvests, manifold assistance to subsidiary organizations, like the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. mark the daily life of the institution. A particular service worth mentioning is the educational survey of Camp Sheridan. All students capable of bearing arms are enrolled in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and through increased drill and more extensive study of war, are getting ready for possible service. Likewise instructions in many other subjects have been modified by war demands. In no way, it is hoped, have we turned away from responsibility.

Furthermore, the college has taken a firm stand for calm judgment and sane action on war matters. Knowing that this war may be long, and that we shall need an increasing number of new recruits in engineering, agriculture and chemistry as it progresses, the authorities have felt that students making creditable records should be put on reserve lists until graduation when they may be drafted into technical pursuits or into the fighting forces, wherever they are most needed. This privilege has been granted to engineers and it is hoped, will be extended to agriculturists. It has been no easy matter to keep students in college and at work, especially if they are waiting to be drafted, while the world outside the college fence is in such a turmoil. Yet, the college has not lost faith in its power to train boys for efficiency and responsibility in times of war or peace.

To waver now would be to deny the value of the education we have prized so long. As a result of this policy we have lost fewer men by resignation, not including those who have gone into army service, than last year.

The aims of college education have not been fundamentally changed by the war.

"For years past," writes a college president, "it has been the definite policy of the college to learn as much as possible about the life history, the intellectual and moral characteristics and ambitions of each individual student, with a view of offering him instruction and guidance particularly suited to his own nature and his own needs." War can only intensify such an aim, not modify it. The proper guidance and instruction of students involves not only curriculum but student activities. So far, few changes in our studies have been suggested; we are still confident that our work in the past was in the right direction. But institutions have probably not given close enough attention to the proper guidance of some student activities. We have said elsewhere that athletics should give every man such training as his physical condition demands and that sports should be subordinated to the larger aim of making men efficient mentally and socially. College student activities may be divided into two classes, the tolerated and the encouraged. Too often the last class is a world unknown to the faculty. Sometimes the tolerated, like commencement dances, many fraternity activities, and freshmen initiation customs, demand so much administrative attention that a member of

the faculty does not distinguish the two classes unless by chance some phase of student life is related to his department.

These extra-curriculum activities that make up student life have a purpose and should demand more thought and attention. They can and do develop and broaden mental and social life as well as offer wholesome recreational contrast to studies. In the latter sense they should not only be tolerated but directed. In caring for the individual student who is to be led into a larger life, the college undertakes to carry on three classes of activities, to provide for the physical, social, and moral demands. As these demands are insistent in youth, the instructors cannot overlook organizations that offer satisfaction for these vital wants. To see that a student has church affiliations, a Y. M. C. A. to join, literary societies at hand, and a gymnasium to offer opportunity for exercise is hardly sufficient. If this is all, these organizations are simply tolerated activities and not encouraged and stimulated. Not only should all these organizations have faculty direction under officers like Y. M. C. A. secretaries, athletic directors, public speaking coaches; but there should be a faculty committee to act at least in an advisory capacity, which could enter into sympathetic cooperation with youthful spirits in the development of the larger life through all sorts of wholesome exercises. To say that Auburn realizes this ideal would put it too strongly, but something of this ideal has been in mind. Let us hope that the self-questioning of these rigid times will broaden and strengthen these directive forces in all student life.

COMMENT ON COLLEGE AFFAIRS

MAKE COLLEGE ATHLETICS AN ESSENTIAL FACTOR TO MILITARY TRAINING

That athletics in every form conducive to preserving all that is stimulating and productive of physical development among the students in American colleges should be encouraged and maintained was the unanimous opinion of the delegates to the twelfth annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Resolutions

"Resolved that we recommend to all educational institutions, collegiate and secondary:

"First—That athletic sports be made subservient to the work of military preparation and be made, therefore, an essential factor in military training.

"Second—That intercollegiate and interscholastic schedules be arranged for so long a time and so far as national and

local conditions permit, and that all possible encouragement be given to the development of intramural sports with a view to promoting the participation of all students.

"Third—That professional coaching and expenses incidental thereto be reduced to a minimum.

"Fourth—That there be no pre-season coaching or practice, no scouting except at a public intercollegiate contest, and no training table.

"Fifth—That the number of officials at intercollegiate games and their fees be kept as low as possible.

"Sixth—That this association reaffirms its belief in the eligibility rules which it has already endorsed, including the freshman rule and therefore recommends that there be no lowering of eligibility standards during the present crisis."

Rifle Practice

A resolution recommending that colleges and secondary schools, so far as

possible, take up military rifle practice as a part of athletic training, also was adopted.—News Item.

AUBURN MEN APPOINTED TO THE THIRD OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP

The college authorities recently announced the following appointments to the third officers' training camp, at Leon Springs, Texas: John Emmett Pitts, Pittsview; Thomas Jasper Miles, Montgomery; William Riddle Ward, Eutaw; Jesse Samuel Burbage, Birmingham; Thomas Chilton Smith, Birmingham; Arthur Shaver, Cullman; Sidney Clarke Phillips, Mobile; John Braden Suggs, Lincoln; W. T. Bates, Mascot, Tenn.; John H. Campbell, Pyreton; A. Carnes, Hamilton; G. R. Corcoran, Seale; S. N. Crosby, Stockton; Cullars, J. A., Auburn; J. O. Curtis, Jr., Atmore; A. T. Feaster, Jr., Birmingham; W. C. Hearn, Tuskegee; R. C. McGuirk, Anniston; J. D. Moore, Thompson; J. B. Murphy, Tuskegee; W. H. Philpot, Hurtsboro; G. W. Ray, Alexander City; R. C. Robinson, Waverly; J. P. Robinson, Gilbertown; L. L. Self, Selfville; W. J. Smith, Montgomery; A. P. Turner, Cherokee; R. H. Turner, Dadeville; Waller, G. E., Auburn; T. G. Wingo, Birmingham; W. H. Lanford, Arkansas; H. E. Bennett, Birmingham; W. L. Lid-

dell, Camden.

A number of former students of Auburn have been selected from their organizations by the military authorities, and were transferred to the officers' training camp January fifth.

The following have been announced to date: C. K. Bryan, Birmingham; W. T. Price, Tuscaloosa, and B. T. Collier, Decatur, from the 312th Engineers, Camp Pike, Ark. From Camp Wheeler: H. C. Kilpatrick, Birmingham, 56th Field Artillery; Cecil M. Forbes, Montgomery, 117th F. A.; William E. Snuggs, Roanoke, and Gilmore C. Williams, Cullman, from the 106th Trench Mortar Battery; R. Y. Bailey, Wadley, 123rd Infantry; J. E. Shotts, 108th Ammunition Train.

THE RESULT OF THE INTER-FRATERNITY SCHOLARSHIP CONTEST, 1916-17

| Fraternity | 1st T. | 2nd T. | Av. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Lamda Chi Alpha | 78.64 | 83.29 | 80.96 |
| Kappa Sigma | 77.54 | 80.77 | 79.15 |
| Sigma Nu | 77.52 | 79.10 | 78.31 |
| Pi Kappa Alpha | 75.77 | 75.47 | 75.62 |
| Sigma Alpha Epsilon | 73.90 | 77.31 | 75.61 |
| Kappa Alpha | 73.35 | 76.54 | 74.94 |
| Phi Delta Theta | 71.42 | 77.87 | 74.65 |
| Sigma Phi Epsilon | 69.47 | 76.67 | 73.08 |
| Alpha Tau Omega | 69.34 | 74.17 | 71.76 |
| Average of all fraternity men 76. | | | |

ALUMNI NEWS



F. LLOYD TATE, '96
Now Attorney-General of Alabama

F. Lloyd Tate, '97, of Wetumpka, a prominent Auburn man, has been appointed by Gov. Henderson to fill the unexpired term of Attorney-General Martin who resigned to join the army. Mr. Tate has been Solicitor for the 12th Judicial Circuit. This honor comes to him not only because of his hearty support of Gov. Henderson in the last election, but also because of his well known ability. His address before the Auburn Alumni Association a few years ago showed a clear insight into legal and economic problems and a firm grip on the moral issues in political life. He will undoubtedly give a good account of himself in his new position.

SENTENCES FROM CLARENCE OUSLEY'S ST. LOUIS ADDRESS—"SHALL AMERICA REMAIN FREE?"
(December 22nd, 1917.)

Hon. Clarence Ousley, an Auburn man who now as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture is helping America win the war, was invited, during December by the New England Society of St. Louis to address them on the anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. The subject of his address from which we

quote a few pithy sentences, was "Shall America Remain Free?"

"Bad as is the disloyal German he is not so bad as the American demagogue who seeks his influence as a leader of the so-called 'German vote.' * * * It is high time that we rallied the American vote against any and all alliances of race or clan or faction that sets a selfish interest or an alien consideration above the supreme issue of American freedom.

"Let us be especially considerate of the German-born citizen who does not join in the shouting as the flag goes by, but with sad countenance watches his boy marching away to fight his brother's boy in the army of the Kaiser. * * * But there are others who either never meant to be Americans or have become apostates and have not the decency to depart, but continue to exercise full citizenship while conspiring to embarrass the government and comfort the enemy by dishonest pacifism masquerading as socialism or by perverse political opposition and secret treason. * * * They were bold enough to undertake to terrorize if not to corrupt the American Congress which happily could not be corrupted or terrorized, and many American pacifists and soft-headed idealists have been chagrined to find themselves inspired by German wile and their efforts sustained by German money."

"Let us beware of the German-born resident—unctuous and insinuating or boisterous and defiant, according to the complexion of the crowd—who takes pains to avow his citizenship and straightway impeaches the integrity of our cause of war; who stirs up the dying embers of our old grudge against England; who argues that Germany is invincible or was driven to war; who complains of taxes or criticizes the selective draft. He is a worse enemy than the soldier in arms."

"He is lower than the disloyal German who seeks through him political influence."

"I am now trying to be no more of a partisan than a zealous American citizen who loves freedom above all earthly possessions and who believes that the only way to make sure the preservation of that freedom for his children and his children's children is to win the war. Therefore, I rank those who confuse the issues or hinder the progress of the war as the enemies of my country."

Liberty Cause of Allies

"The ideals of liberty for which patriots fought in the revolution are those for which America and the Allies fight today. If we are worthy of the freedom our fathers won we will not flinch to preserve it for our children. And we shall not fail. I would lose something of my trust in the justice of Almighty God if I doubted the ultimate triumph of our righteous cause."

"He is blind with prejudice or ignorance who does not now see that from the beginning of the war Germany contemplated an assault upon the United States after she had completed the destruction of France and England. Such a combat was inevitable sooner or later, for wide as the seas are that lie between and vast as are the unsettled spaces of the earth there is not room enough on this little planet for two such antagonisms of political and moral purpose as German Allmacht and American independence."

"I appraise the freedom they (the pilgrim fathers) then sought as an assertion of the divine right of man rather than the divine right of kings. We are now called upon to reassert that principle, to preserve the freedom we established in 1776 and vindicated in 1812—a freedom which comprehends personal blessings, national welfare, and world peace, and which is now assailed by a mighty and perverse empire that has spent nearly half a century training for the day of world conquest and has wet half the earth in blood and tears."

"To show how truly the French soldiers gave their lives and fortunes to the American colonists understood the liberty for which we fought, I quote from La Fayette's letter to his wife in June 1777: * * * I trust that for my sake you will become a good American; it is a sentiment made for virtuous hearts. The happiness of America is intimately connected with the happiness of all mankind; she is destined to become the safe and venerable asylum of virtue, of honesty, of tolerance, of equality, and of peaceful liberty."

"That was the spirit of Rochambeau, the other great Frenchman; of Kosciuszko, and Pulaski, the Polish patriots, and of von Steuben, the brave Prussian who strange to say, in the service rendered to us keeps alive our appreciation of earlier and greater Prussian virtues which seem to have been lost in the descent to the present dynasty and which we hope will be revived when it has spent its fury."

FRANK H. BEAUFORT IS IN THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS OF ENGLAND

Frank H. Beaufort, second lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps of England, a Mobilian and a graduate of Auburn in the class of 1911, is spending a few days with his aunt, Mrs. J. N. Vaughan, No. 308 North McDonough street. He will leave Wednesday for Toronto and will go from there to England.

Most are Americans

Lieutenant Beaufort finished his flying course at Toronto and was recently at one of the Texas aviation schools. He says that fully 70 per cent. of the students at Toronto were young men from the United States.

The officer is an interesting talker, thoroughly enthusiastic on aviation matters, and anxious to reach the battle front. Prior to entering the flying service he was connected with the George A. Fuller Company of Mobile, who are building contractors. He is a graduate in architecture.

"I am glad I am an officer of the Royal Flying Corps," he said, "for their prestige counts for a whole lot. England takes good care of her birdmen. Fighting in the air must be a great game."

How Accidents Occur

"Are there any accidents?" he was asked. "Yes, we had accidents at the school. It is hard to explain many of them. Flying seems so natural after one becomes accustomed to it, and while I cannot say that accidents are all the result of carelessness, many of them are, and the careful man gets along about as well in the air as he does on the ground. It is a great sensation to speed along through the air at 110 or more miles per hour."—Montgomery Advertiser.



AN AUBURN MAN OF THE CLASS OF '89, ARTHUR CROWDER, IS NEW HEAD OF THE BIRMINGHAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

By Jeff Bailey

It might be well to preface this story with the statement that Arthur C. Crowder, next president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, was at one time

president of the Cotton States Baseball League in Mississippi. Hence his superb record in scoring so early in his second term of residence in the Magic City. For it must be admitted that he has been "hitting some" since he went to bat in the civic league of this busy campaigning, subscribing, parading, patriotic and industrial center.

I had my first taste of politics when Arthur Crowder was elected mayor of Jackson, Miss., my home town, and I think I was about as happy over his election as I was over my first assignment on a newspaper. He repeated, too, and Jackson never regretted his official acts. He never left Jackson. He was torn away. When the late Walter L. Sessions' death caused a vacancy in Alabama with the Prudential Insurance Company, Mr. Crowder, who was Mississippi manager, was picked to manage Alabama also, succeeding Mr. Sessions, and had to remove his headquarters to Birmingham, where he now handles both states.

I first noticed him at a Real Estate Exchange luncheon in Birmingham. Then I saw him at most every other club luncheon in the city where my duties took me weekly. I would have wondered, had I not known him, at his various affiliations, but in the first place, this is Crowder's way. He is a born mixer and he loves to stick around where there is something doing; in fact, you will always find him thereabouts. He is indeed a crowder of activities—they don't come too close together for him. Then, too, every club in Birmingham is always looking for a new battery of energy. Many have found their desire in Arthur Crowder, even so with the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Crowder lived in Birmingham before he went to Jackson, and is a native of Huntsville. He is an Auburn graduate and not under 40, though he does not look to be more. He is live all over and will undoubtedly get into the saddle down at the Chamber of Commerce and ride that organization through a successful, active year of municipal betterment.

Mr. Crowder started life as a newspaper man, but early in his experience in this line his father yanked him from this field and placed him in an insurance office. And an insurance man he is today, and, well says, like Goldberg, "Father was right."

But Arthur Crowder never would have gotten away with all the honors he had conferred on him in Mississippi had he not acted wisely in the beginning and married one of Jackson's most charming daughters, who has made him doubly popular. Mrs. Crowder is equally as democratic as her husband and has amassed friendships in Birmingham quite as fast as her husband.

And they say that Arthur Crowder, Jr. is a chip off the old block, for with his schoolmates and associates he is a general favorite and in the recent liberty bond sale "Scout Crowder" was following in "dad's" footsteps and selling bonds. I know, for he made me deliver.

So Birmingham is congratulating Secretary-Manager Blanks Everett upon his new boss, and the directors upon their happy choice.—The Birmingham Age-Herald.

HARRY ORR

H. A. Orr, manager for the Southern Public Utilities Company for the Anderson (S. C.) district, was elected president for the Southeastern Section of the National Electric Light Association at its recent annual meeting. Mr. Orr was born in Anderson in 1876. He attended the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, taking a special course in mechanical and electrical engineering. His experience in the electrical field includes two years with the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company, Pittsfield, Mass., in the testing and engineering department, and four years with the Anderson Water, Light and Power Company as engineer, after which he went with the General Electric Company in November, 1902, as manager of the new power department for the Atlanta (Ga.) district. He did pioneer work in the electrification of cotton mills. In 1906 he left the General Electric Company to become President and Treasurer of the Savannah River Power Company at Anderson, S. C., which company he organized and built. Three years later he was elected president of the Anderson Water, Light & Power Co., and he remained at the head of these two companies until their purchase and consolidation with the Southern Public Utilities, when he assumed the duties of the position he now holds.—Electrical World.

MAJ. GEN. R. L. BULLARD

Major General Robert Lee Bullard, on the recall from France of Major General W. L. Sibert, has been made second in command to General Pershing. Both are Alabamians, the former an Auburn man, the latter a graduate of the University. On the declaration of war by the United States, General Bullard was Colonel of the 26th U. S. Infantry, and was with the Pershing expedition in Mexico. General Bullard is a native of Oak Bowery, Lee County, and a graduate of West Point. He is about 58 years old and a man of exemplary habits, using neither tobacco nor liquors.

The personality of General Bullard is delightful, having a laugh as musical as a lute and a form of speech as diplomatic

as Talleyrand combined with a positiveness, when needed, that has the accent of a buzz saw.

In the Spanish-American war General Bullard commanded the 3rd Alabama Infantry, U. S. V., and from his regiment were selected an unusual number of officers who were given commissions in the regular army.

He served in the Philippines and made a record that attracted attention at Washington, and when promotions came he was jumped several hundred numbers which created considerable talk in army circles.

He has a large family and innumerable connections in Lee County.

TOM McLURE IN FRANCE

Tom McLure, who will be remembered as one of the ablest men who ever led the Auburn football team and baseball team, writes Walker Reynolds of this city that going "over the top" beats going "over the goal."

McLure has been "over the top" with the United States Engineers four times. He was in an engagement recently in which several of his companions were killed. He considers it very remarkable that he was able to escape. He says, however, that he enjoys the game thoroughly.—Special News Item from Anniston.

R. S. PARKER, DEMONSTRATION AGENT FOR CHAMBERS COUNTY, REVEALS HIMSELF

R. S. Parker, an Auburn man of the early nineties, has set what may be a dangerous precedent by asserting that farmers have a right to know their county agent and by proceeding to publish in his county paper a history of himself. For instance, he owns that his friends call him "Big-Un" and "Little Boy" in the fruitless attempt to phrase his gigantic proportions, while his enemies call him "that d—d demonstration agent." He tells how he learned to farm and to keep store in the Tombigbee Valley where the floods taught him to swim and the buck rabbits to run. He further admits, regardless of the hay-seed's scorn of the "book farmer," that he spent two and one-half years at Auburn, one year at Starkville, and, after getting a taste of the distant North at the Columbian Exposition, two and one-half years at Minnesota, where he graduated, became an instructor and married a professor's daughter. Longing for the warm South, he returned to fit out a large farm in South Alabama, only a little later to have it fire-swept, and to experience what he calls a "nightmare of poverty."

Then in succession he was farm manager for a large lumber company that drummed him out for warning "widows and small clerks" who were being inveigled by glittering advertisements into buying sandbeds and gravel pits for farming purposes; farm manager for the Louisiana Insane Asylum, where he took overdoses of malaria and politics and decided that he liked neither; and manager of a creamery in Portland, Oregon, where he made such a success that the milk trust took the business over. Having a farmer's dislike for big business, he left to try a winter on top of Lake Superior, but his preference for Southern weather and a call from Alabama for competent demonstration agents, brought him finally to Chambers County. While he claims to be like the rolling stone in having gathered no moss—whatever that means—he thinks he did gather something else which makes a good agent a better one.

Even if we were not inclined to believe one who has been fired for telling the truth, to say nothing of the folly of doubting a man of his size, we should be entirely convinced by his efficient work in Chambers county.. He is not only one of the best county agents; he is deservedly one of the best known. Not the least effective of his methods is his weekly letter to the farmer, in one of which he so frankly reveals himself. Whether he intended it or not, his revelation is a precedent and a challenge. The Alumnus wonders if others will follow his example. We are not sure that the plan is always safe and do not dare to say what would happen if we all told all we knew about ourselves.

LIST OF AUBURN MEN WHO ARE COUNTY DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Autauga, W. D. Barton; Baldwin, G. V. Stelzenmuller, Bay Minette; Barbour, R. M. Martin, Eufaula; Bullock, J. A. McLeod, Union Springs; Butler, N. E. Bell (Station Staff), Greenville; Chambers, W. M. Sellers, LaFayette; Chilton, W. H. Conway (Summer School), Jemison; Clay, L. G. Pearson, Ashland; Conecuh, P. R. Pettis, Evergreen; Covington, J. P. Wilson, Andalusia; Crenshaw, R. C. Carlisle, Luverne; Dallas, John Blake, Selma; Escambia, R. S. Dennis, Brewton; Henry, W. F. Murphy, Abbeville; Jackson, Cole Savage, Scottsboro; Lauderdale, C. L. Hollingsworth, Florence; Lawrence, E. H. Wilson, Courtland; Lee, C. M. Floyd, Auburn; Limestone, Fred Stewart, Athens; Lowndes, R. S. Parker, Hayneville; Macon, H. A. Vaughn, Tuskegee; Marengo, Frank Curtis, Demopolis; Marion, C. W. Frederick, Hamilton; Marshall, A. E. Arthur, Jr., Albertville; Mobile, J. J. Williams, Mobile; Montgomery, I. T. Quinn, Montgomery; Morgan, Ernest

Carnes, Hartselle; Perry, William Hardie, Marion; Pike, L. J. Hawley, Troy; Randolph, G. H. Stewart, Wedowee; Tallapoosa, R. E. Binford, Dadeville; Tuscaloosa, R. C. Lett, Tuscaloosa; Wilcox, A. H. Barnett, Camden.

DUCOTE PRAISED IN THE DETROIT FREE PRESS

"Country" Morris, in the Detroit Free Press, wrote the following with reference to our stellar halfback:

"In my opinion, the most valuable man in the South to any team was Ducote of Auburn. Weighing around 190 lbs. he seemed able to do most anything a football player ought to be able to do. He could punt well, kick goals from the field, carry the ball brilliantly from the fullback's position and pay a fine defensive game at end. You would have to go a long way before you could find a better man than Ducote. With a team like Pittsburg he would be an All-American player."

Morris also praised Bonner, captain elect for 1918.

PERSONALS

L. I. Betty is attached to the Signal Corps and is stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

W. B. Harrison is a successful attorney in Talladega, Ala.

G. O. Dickey, '98, of Luverne, is again candidate to succeed himself as Solicitor of his Judicial District.

H. B. Whitaker, '07, is with the Southwest General Electric Company, El Paso, Texas.

Dexter Edge, '07, is with the American burgh, Pa.

Major W. H. Oates, '91, is instructor is the Camp Greenleaf school of Military Hygiene, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

D. M. Clements, '10, formerly agriculturist in Grove High School, Paris, Tenn., is now Farm Demonstration Agent with the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Paris.

W. M. Howell, '09, is secretary of the City Board of Health and Chief Milk and Meat Inspector of Valdosta, Ga.

H. C. Nixon, '09, is in the ordnance corps. His address is Co. Q, 4th Battalion, 163 Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

James A. Walker, a former student of Auburn, was recently appointed Federal Reserve Agent at the New Orleans branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. He has had considerable experience in the Fourth National Bank of Montgomery and as one of the State Bank Examiners, and comes into his new position as a re-

ward of merit. He is the son of Alex. E. Walker, State Superintendent of Banks of Alabama.

Dr. Emery T. Motley, recently appointed Professor of Chemistry in Cleveland School of Pharmacy, was given a reception by the students on his arrival. Dr. Motley is a graduate of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Ala.—From The Pharmaceutical Era.

Mr. Molley received his B. S. degree in Pharmacy in 1913 and returned to complete his Master's degree in 1916. He was an instructor in the departments of Chemistry and Pharmacy of this institution before accepting the position of Professor of Chemistry in the Pharmacy College of the Western Reserve University.

Mr. James R. Black, '06, has received his commission as Junior Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve Force. He is at present at Annapolis, taking a four weeks' course at the Naval Academy. This course includes the study of engines, boilers, pumps, evaporators, coal, combustion, etc., which shows the type of men needed for this service.

Mr. L. G. Pearce, '13, is a salesman for the Atlanta district of the General Electric Co. He is a small motor specialist and in this position succeeds his brother, Mr. E. F. Pearce, '11, who is now a Captain in the Coast Artillery.

Mr. L. A. Scarbrough, '12, and Mr. H. M. Robertson, '15, are in the Food Division of the Sanitary Corps.

Mr. L. E. Evans, '13, is with the General Electric Co., Kansas City, Kan.

Mr. H. I. Brengle, '12, who has been farming in central Texas since his graduation, has accepted a position with the Extension Service of the Texas A. & M. College as County Demonstrator of Lee County, with headquarters at Giddings, Texas.

Mr. C. B. Stillman, '08, formerly of the Carnegie Steel Co., has accepted a position with the Croker-Wheeler Co., East Orange, N. J.

Mr. C. S. Grimes, '14, has a position with Swift & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. F. R. Deakins, '14, is in the Commercial Lighting Department of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Mr. W. V. Curtis, '16, is a chemist with the T. C. I. Co., at Ensley, Ala.

Mr. Geo. H. Waring, '90, formerly Vice-President and General Manager of the Charleston Consolidate Railway and Lighting Co., Charleston, S. C., is now General Manager of the Utah Gas and Coke Co., with offices in Salt Lake City.

Mr. H. C. Hanlin, '13, of the General Electric Co., has recently been transferred to the Cincinnati office.

Mr. A. P. Terrell, '17, and Mr. J. H. Scott, '17, are now in the Testing Department of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Mr. Henry G. Redding, '20, arrived in New York on Christmas Day from France. He is serving in the X-Ray Hospital Department on the transport Madawaska.

Mr. Wiley M. Billing, '16, is a research chemist with the Hercules Powder Co., at their plant at Parlin, N. J.

Mr. John S. Black, '00, is a Captain in the Quartermaster's Corps.

Mr. E. N. Scoville, ex '17, is in the training camp for officers at Camp Jackson.

Mr. J. M. Davis, '14, is in the training camp for officers at Camp Pike.

Mr. D. M. Rickenbaker, '16, is in the engineers' training camp for officers at Petersburg, Va.

F. V. Cluis, '17, is assistant patent examiner, Washington, D. C.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

Dr. A. B. Moore, '11, to Miss Ruby Mason Myrick of Deatsville.

MARRIAGES

H. Garside Harris of Montgomery and Miss Mary Allen Conner of Tuskegee were married on Friday, December 21, 1917.

Mr. E. B. McBride, '16, to Miss Hilda Toft, in Hartford, Ala., January 10th. Mr. McBride is a pharmacist in the Greenville Pharmacy, Greenville, Ala.

Dr. R. B. Nixon to Miss Missouri Grimes in Demopolis, Ala., January 5th. Dr. Nixon is practicing veterinary medicine in Demopolis.

Mr. Thomas R. Nash, '15, to Miss Lucille Ruffin in Helena, Ala., December 23rd. Mr. Nash is in the drug business in Helena, Ala.

Lieut. Cecil Barron Strobhar, ex '11, to Miss Mary Hawkins in Atlanta, Ga., January 5th. Lieut. Strobhar is in the 326th Infantry, Camp Gordon.

Lieut. F. E. Boyd, '14, to Miss William Henie Landers in Auburn, December 17.

Mr. Roy Newman, ex '16, to Miss Priscilla Rose in Atlanta, Ga., December 25th.

BIRTHS

A son, Malcolm, Jr., to Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Smith. Lieutenant Smith is a member of the class of 1910.



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Auburn Student Papers Wanted

The following list of student papers was given to the editor recently by Mr. L. S. Boyd, Washington, D. C.:

Auburn Analyzer, monthly, 1883-4. W. L. Hutchinson, Editor.

Auburn Monthly Collegian, 1885-1887. 2 vols.

College Topics, monthly, January-June, 1891. C. C. Johnson, Editor.

College Index, monthly, 1892-93. Dr. C. H. Ross, Editor.

Orange and Blue, weekly, Nov. 7, 1894-June 6, 1895. L. S. Boyd and J. A. Duncan, Editors.

Any information about any of these will be appreciated. If any copies are in existence, we should like to know it.

THE EDITOR.

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